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SOUTHERN REGIONAL VICTORY GARDEN CONFERENCES

1944

Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, January 24, 25
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., January 26, 27
Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee, January 28, 29

Approximately 230 men and women from the Southern States and Washington, D. C., representing the various branches of the land-grant colleges, Federal and State agencies, Office of Civilian Defense, together with representatives of State garden clubs, horticultural magazines, the seed trade, implement dealers, the press, radio, and other interested citizens met for two days in conference to review progress made in the 1943 Victory Garden program and to formulate recommendations for further intensifying the national Victory Garden program for 1944. The committee recommendations follow:

Atlanta, Georgia

Committee No. 1 - (a) Food requirements and the need for enlarging the Victory Garden Program in 1944. (b) National and State Victory Garden Program.

Though the Victory Garden Program for 1943 has been an outstanding success, surveys indicate that an even larger program is needed for 1944. This conclusion is based on the following facts:

1. The continued increase in our armed forces which will require larger amounts of food to keep them in fighting trim.
2. The food needs of liberated countries for which we will assume some responsibility.
3. The application of the newest knowledge of nutrition has resulted in our armed forces being the best fed in the world. This makes it all the more important that the civilian population also be as adequately nourished.
4. Fruits and vegetables in the daily diets of our people are more essential to their physical well-being now than ever before because a greater percentage of our dairy products and lean meats are going to the armed forces and Lend-Lease.
5. The production of some or all of the family food supply will contribute not only to better family health but also will add to the family income.

This committee would like to go on record as endorsing the goals of the National Program for Victory Gardeners in 1944. These are, namely, that a 10% increase in the number of Victory gardens be grown in 1944; that the gardens be planned to furnish the quantity and types of foods needed for more adequate family nutrition; that the gardens be planned to produce a continuous supply of vegetables during the growing seasons; that the size of the individual gardens be increased wherever feasible; that because of the high nutritional value of fruits in the daily diet, the growing of small fruits be encouraged as a part of the Victory Garden program wherever this is practical.

Committee No. 2 - Organization of State and local Victory Garden Committees and their work.

This committee recommends:

1. That each State work out its own plan of organization to suit the needs of that State;
2. That each community use existing organizations when they functioned well in 1943 and avoid overlapping and duplication of effort;
3. That each community have a small representative committee under the leadership of a Victory Garden Chairman who should be responsible for the program;
4. That the Chairman and the Committee:
 - a. Determine the needs of the community and locality and make use of experienced gardeners as leaders in the Victory Garden Program.
 - b. Provide for adequate training courses and classes.
 - c. Make use of all State subject-matter material and see that this is made available to the gardening public.
 - d. Solicit the full cooperation of the local newspapers and radio stations.
 - e. Where needed, establish a center for garden information.

Committee No. 3 - How can our Victory gardeners make their gardens produce more? How may we improve our farm gardens?

Victory Gardens can produce more by:

1. Better soil preparation through:
 - a. Application of animal manures, compost, leaves or other organic matter, lime and superphosphate.
 - b. Early and thorough plowing or spading of garden soil.
 - c. Careful harrowing, raking of soil in preparation of a pulverized seed bed.
2. Use of best seed and plants where available. In general, home grown plants give good results. To obtain your favorite varieties, order your seed and plants early.
 - a. Determine the needs of the community and locality and make use of experienced gardeners as leaders in the Victory Garden Program.
 - b. Provide for adequate training courses and classes.
 - c. Make use of all State subject-matter material and see that this is made available to the gardening public.
 - d. Solicit the full cooperation of the local newspapers and radio stations.
 - e. Where needed, establish a center for garden information.

3. Plan a schedule for an all-year round garden:
 - (a) Plan to grow during the hot summer months, collards, lima beans, okra, field peas, and sweet potatoes.
 - (b) Select fertile places or spots on the end of cotton rows in rural areas for locations of farm gardens.
4. Plant larger number of different kinds of green leafy and yellow vegetables.
5. Secure a good garden fertilizer and make proper application of this material.
6. Conserve moisture by proper irrigation or mulching and by shallow cultivation.
7. Be prepared to control insects and diseases. Consider use of resistant varieties and seed treatment as a control measure. Begin spraying and dusting before insects and disease multiply and spread or have had a chance to do much damage.
8. Plant small fruits in the Victory Garden, selecting the kinds adapted to the particular area.
9. Follow the best information on the growing of vegetables issued by the State experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and the agricultural extension services.

Need of community and industrial gardens.

Community and industrial gardens should be developed for city, town and urban families who do not have garden sites. Call to the attention of executives of industrial plants the need for providing garden areas to be used as community gardens for their workers and for providing ways and means of getting the soil in preparation for a good seed bed.

Problems of urban gardeners: (1) Finding plots of ground suitable for a Victory Garden. (2) Preparing soil properly. (3) Having poor soil to start with, followed by a lack of thorough preparation for planting seed and plants. (4) Too much or too little fertilizer and poorly distributed. (5) Planting small seeds too deep. (6) Cultivating too deep or too much; also not enough to control weed growth. (7) Growing some vegetables too thick in the row. (8) Lack of means or facilities for watering the gardens especially during periods of drought. (9) Insect and disease control.

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Committee No. 4 - Problems involved in the preservation and the storing of Victory Garden products.

The Committee realizes that food needs are greater for 1944 than ever and that no products from gardens and orchards should go to waste. Increased goals in Victory Gardens also demand an increase in food preservation and storage.

The Committee recognizes a number of problems that hinder the carrying out of a complete preservation and storage program. Therefore, the following suggestions are made for helping to overcome these problems and in improving the 1944 food preservation program:

- A. Problem - The problem of reaching and influencing every family with information on preservation and storage of foods.
Solutions - (1) Coordinate activities of all interested agencies in a single preservation and storage program suited to the local needs. (2) The adoption and use of common approved preservation methods. (3) Further training and use of leaders in extending this program to families. (4) Wider use of radio, press, films, circular letters, and other media for reaching families with information.
- B. Problem - To get people to make and follow a canning and conservation plan suited to their family nutritional needs.
Solutions - (1) Secure the joint action of all agencies toward working out a common food plan adapted to the State and locality. (2) All agencies make a concerted effort in interesting people to grow and preserve according to plan.
- C. Problem - The right use of conserved products.
Solutions - (1) Teaching people better food preparation and meal planning by means of demonstrations, etc., in using home preserved products. (2) Stressing quality canning to save nutritive values.
- D. Problem - Of locating and procuring at reasonable prices the abundancies of garden products for conservation purposes.
Solutions - (1) Plan for marketing of fresh products to canneries through preservation centers, orders through farm markets, etc. (2) Promote use of abundant food in area showing ways to prepare, use, and conserve. (3) Make garden surpluses available to welfare, school lunches, etc. (4) Abundancies from truck or grove centers be located and information made available to canners through Extension office or local committees.
- E. Problem - Many urban families prepared for conservation work have difficulty in securing garden products for preservation.
Solutions - (1) Plans be made with farm gardeners through club markets or other organized groups to grow products for this purpose, according to standard marketing methods. (2) Plan for city people to

assist in harvesting of garden products from gardens when necessary. (3) Plan for city and country people to can on share basis.

F. Problem - The proper use of wartime equipment, including pressure canners, closures, and sealing devices.

Solutions - (1) That the Extension Service hold training schools for home agents, all other agencies, and leaders both urban and neighborhood. (2) That these agencies and leaders help extend this common information to the people. (3) That the regular methods for extending information be used, viz., meetings with demonstrations, job instruction, bulletins and circulars, films and movies, home assistance, radio, news articles, etc. (4) That instruction be given on how to make better use of literature.

G. Problem - Difficulty in securing satisfactory pressure canners, necessary repair parts, and sufficient number of hand sealers.

Solutions - (1) That better material be allocated to manufacturers of canning equipment. (2) That people be advised to secure all canning equipment and make necessary repairs far in advance of the canning season. (3) That special canning equipment be released for canning centers in order to relieve the tax now being made on home canning equipment.

H. Problem - Difficulty encountered by Extension workers in assisting all families in testing canner gauges and sealers.

Solutions - (1) That school work shops take over this service in the various localities, or (2) That each county arrange with repair shops in centrally located towns to undertake this service by making a nominal charge. (3) Hold repair clinics.

I. Problem - Combatting incorrect or unsafe methods and information.

Solutions - (1) By giving more publicity to the approved methods. (2) Encourage people to recognize authentic sources of information.

J. Problem - Lack of proper storage facilities.

Solutions - (1) Proper plans for storage. (2) The establishment of a greater number of result demonstrations.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Committee No. 1 - Our food requirements and the Victory Garden Program.

Good health in time of war and peace is our most important national asset. The Victory gardens in 1943 supplied much of the food that was necessary for good health. Vegetables are a good source of many of the protective elements. The Nation as a whole needs, during normal times, to consume 50% more citrus and tomatoes and twice as many green and yellow vegetables as were consumed during

the period 1932-41. Greater increases are needed to meet the strains of war.

Victory gardeners did an excellent job last year in helping produce the Nation's food needs. Many of these gardeners, because of rumors of peace, a better temporary supply of canned goods on grocery shelves, and for many other reasons, may be tempted to let up this year. The facts are that we need to do more in our gardens than ever before. Eleven million fighting men on 54 fronts have to be fed and more food is needed for our allies and liberated nations.

The over-all food requirement for the Nation approximates 90 million tons annually. Of this amount, vegetables supply around 20 million tons. The commercial truck grower and market gardener has been producing 60% of this amount and the home gardener 40%. Commercial production of all truck crops in 1943 was only 18% above the 10 year average. Due to labor shortage, the commercial producer cannot be expected to greatly increase his production in 1944. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Victory gardener to step up his production around 25% if we reach or maintain the production necessary for the national requirements of a wartime diet. In other words, the Victory garden will be depended upon for 50% of the vegetables produced in 1944 as compared to 40% in 1943.

Victory gardeners faced many problems last year. Inexperience, a lack of information, and much misinformation, fertilizer shortages and insecticide shortages, etc. Victory gardens in 1944 should be larger, and more care should be taken in planning them. Green leafy and yellow vegetables and tomatoes should be stressed. Care should be taken in buying seed to get varieties that are most productive, and that are resistant to insects and disease, and are adapted to local conditions.

Committee No. 2 - Organization of State and local Victory Garden Committees and their work.

The committee on organization recommends that:

1. Each State work out its own Victory Garden program so as to best fit the needs of that State.
2. State Victory Garden committees containing representatives of all agencies concerned be continued or organized where needed to emphasize the 1944 garden program.
3. A Victory Garden planning committee be established in every county in each State. This committee will be composed of representatives from public and private agencies, business and professional groups, business organizations, women's organizations, defense councils, radio and press. The membership of this committee will select a steering committee of limited membership to activate the recommendations of the planning committee. A division of the steering committee will be made into urban and rural work.

Sub-committees will be appointed among the membership of the steering committee to develop the garden program. Urban and rural sub-committees will be established to develop increased production, increased food preservation, garden shows.

4. Realizing that the increase of 2 million gardens must come largely from urban areas, we recommend that the county steering committee be responsible for recruiting local garden leaders to assist each individual gardener in his community.

Committee No. 3 - How can our Victory gardeners make their Victory gardens produce more? Need for more community gardens and special problems of urban gardener. Problems in preserving and storing Victory garden products.

Your committee respectfully submits the following report:

A. Production.

1. Accurate, timely information relating to garden problems should be available in detailed form and plain, simple language.
2. Only garden plots with suitable soil in sunny location should be used and advocated.
3. Only seeds adapted to local conditions should be used.
4. Thorough soil preparation and State approved cultural practices are recommended.
5. Recommended Victory garden fertilizers are available and should be used. Nitrate of soda should be made available for use on those crops requiring additional applications for maximum production.
6. The insecticides presently available are a waste of material because the rotenone content is too low to be effective. Three-fourths of 1 percent is the minimum effective under field conditions. There is need for development of an all-purpose dust that will be safe for health and effective in the control of most garden insects. Better distribution of insecticides is needed.

B. Community and urban gardens.

More community gardens are needed where suitable accessible plots may be secured. Employers should provide time for their employees to work in the Victory garden. Provision for the use of tools and equipment for the plot as a whole should be provided.

Companies who employ groups of people should be encouraged to promote community gardens. More emphasis should be placed on school gardens to provide fresh and conserved foods for lunch rooms. Organizations and civic agencies should encourage the establishment of gardens for individuals having no suitable plots of their own. Cooperation should be offered to army posts and housing projects desiring to grow community gardens.

Some ways in which urban and community gardening may be made more efficient:

1. Some central organization, such as a Victory Garden Committee, made up of representatives of real estate boards, chambers of commerce, or service clubs should assume responsibility for locating suitable available plots and securing permission for their use.
2. Some central group should be responsible for initial soil preparation, the cost of which should be pro-rated to gardeners, or an engineer or other qualified person should plot and allot gardens in the area.
3. Pooling of orders for seed and seed may save money and transportation.
4. Where possible, special water rates for Victory gardens should be secured.
5. Clearing house for information should be provided. Garden consultants in small areas are desirable. Demonstration gardens should be established in central locations with persons to explain practices on duty at certain hours.

C. Preservation and storage of Victory Garden products.

The Committee recognizes that the comprehensive report from the recent national food preservation conference in Chicago covers the problems in the food preservation field .

The Committee emphasizes the need for more facilities for storage, especially freezing units for city gardens and recommends the allocation of materials to meet this need.

Farm gardeners need additional help on storage of fresh vegetables, such as root crops and potatoes. Garden produce should be conserved at optimum stage of food value and by methods efficient to retain the greatest amount of nutrients.

Large equipment, such as pots and pans, as well as cookers, for use in community centers or as circulating equipment, should be available to Victory gardeners in urban areas.

Committee No. 4 - How the seed, nursery and garden supply trade can help the Victory gardener.

Recognizing the need of closer cooperation between producing and distributing agencies, and educational and research agencies, and the need of simplifying materials and directions to be used by Victory gardeners, this committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That there be closer contact between educational agencies and distributing agencies in all matters concerning supplies of kinds and varieties of seeds, nursery stocks and all materials required for Victory gardening in advance of any specific season, and that, insofar as possible, recommendations be regionalized within States according to adaptability of kinds, varieties and supplies.
2. That, insofar as is possible, regional groups within States be set up by seedsmen for the purpose of obtaining information on supplies of seeds, nursery stocks and necessary materials by questionnaires or otherwise to be summarized and made available to the designated head of educational groups.
3. That educational groups give to distributing agency heads, who will have the obligation of passing on to proper sources for acceptance and an honest effort to follow, recommendations as to varieties and kinds of seeds and nursery stocks and kinds of supplies and equipment needed for a practical program.
4. That seedsmen make an earnest effort through education of personnel, literature, etc., to supply Victory gardeners with correct information as to amounts of seed needed and help in production and care of garden. There is an opportunity here for educational agencies to put into the hands of distributing agencies, directions that can be passed out and where such data is furnished, seedsmen are urged to use material available.
5. That the proper agency in Washington be contacted at once to make available to the trade and Victory gardeners, an insecticide containing at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% rotenone, since a lesser potency is not satisfactory.
6. That the proper agency in Washington be contacted at once to make available to Victory gardeners, sprayers and dusters necessary to protect their 1944 spring garden.
7. That State educational agencies and State distributing agencies meet twice annually so long as necessary to coordinate programs sufficiently in advance of seasons.

Memphis, Tennessee

Committee No. 1 - Our food requirements and the Victory Garden Program

Every evidence at hand shows an increasing need of vegetables and fruit from Victory Gardens. An anticipated armed force of 11 million men and women in the armed forces now serving on 54 battlefronts in all parts of the world, an increase in consumption by these armed forces, a greater backlog of supplies in warehouses, in transit, and on battlefronts will lead to reduced supplies of every food item unless replaced by produce from Victory Gardens.

An over-all need of 90 million tons of food, of which 20 million tons must be vegetables, represents a real need. If we are to meet a goal of 10 million tons, a 25% increase of vegetables from Victory Gardens, we must emphasize the following points:

1. Continuous emphasis on gardens for spring, for summer, for fall, and for early winter in those more temperate areas of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
2. Large gardens that are fitted to the known food and health requirements of the family.
3. More emphasis on those vegetable and fruit crops that are most valuable in yield and nutrition per square foot of garden space.
4. Emphasize proper varieties best adapted in each State or locality.
5. In all gardens where space is more than adequate to meet vegetable requirements, encourage planting of those small fruits best adapted to the area.
6. Since beef, dairy products and poultry supplies will be more limited, stimulate the production of those vegetables that will most nearly replace these shortages.
7. Encourage the home processing and sharing with neighbors of those vegetables and fruits that are produced in quantity beyond the need of the family.
8. Secure simplified and timely recommendations for insect and disease control.

Committee No. 2 - Organization of State and local Victory Garden Committees and their work.

The committee, composed of various organizations of four States, in the Southern region, wishes to make the following recommendations for the furtherance of the Victory Garden Program in 1944:

1. That each State organize Victory Garden work so as to best serve the needs of the State.
2. That State committees include representatives from all agencies concerned with Victory gardening.
3. That steering committees be continued or established to aid in broadening the Victory Garden program in each county. These committees should likewise have representatives from all groups and agencies that are in a position to help Victory gardeners. These committees should give special emphasis to Victory Gardens in towns and cities.
4. That urban and rural Victory Garden community committees continue their fine work, and we urge that such activities be expanded wherever feasible.
5. It is urged that the Victory Garden committees utilize more fully all the educational agencies, Federal, State and local, having resources which can contribute to the Victory Garden program. The chief educational agencies are: universities, all branches of the College of Agriculture, public schools, the press, and radio.
6. The committee acknowledges the contributions made to the success of the 1943 Victory Garden program by the groups represented at this conference, including the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies, schools, defense councils, voluntary leaders, press, radio, industry, civic and church organizations. We request their continued support.

Committee No. 3 - How can our Victory gardeners make their gardens produce more? Need for more community gardens and special problems of urban gardener.

1. Secure a garden bulletin from your State College or local county Extension agent and study it carefully before undertaking the growing of a Victory garden.
2. Make a detailed plan of the garden on paper to determine seed and plant requirements before the planting season.
3. Soils -
 - a. Select as fertile a soil as available for the garden.
 - b. Build up and maintain the fertility of the garden soil by applying animal manure or any vegetable material available (weeds, leaves, etc.) supplemented with commercial fertilizer in the fall. Plow or spade the soil during the late fall or early winter, turning under the materials that have been applied. Use commercial fertilizer as recommended by garden experts of your State.
4. Prepare a good seedbed prior to the planting season, following the suggestions made in your garden bulletin.

5. Select vegetables for the garden that will furnish the most food from the space they occupy from the standpoint of production and nutrition.
6. Choose adapted kinds and varieties of vegetables for the garden. Use disease resistant varieties whenever they are available.
7. Purchase supplies including seed, fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides, and gardening equipment well ahead of the planting season and preferably at the same time. Gardening equipment should include some type of dust gun or sprayer suitable for use in controlling insect and disease pests. Cooperative purchase of seed, fertilizer, and insecticides will often reduce costs. The scarcity of garden equipment may make it desirable to exchange these among neighbors or have supplies for community use.
8. Develop and follow a planting calendar based on information in State garden bulletins and local weather information.
9. Since insects and diseases can be expected to attack vegetables from the time they are planted until they are harvested, gardeners should be on the alert for them and apply suitable control measures immediately and continuously throughout the season. For information on the control of common insect and disease pests, secure a bulletin from your State College or local Extension agent.
10. Space rows of vegetables in the garden and plants in the row as recommended in your State garden bulletin. Better vegetables, as well as greater production, can be realized if plants are spaced properly.
11. Keep the entire garden occupied all the time by succession plantings. Destroy all old plants as soon as they are through producing.
12. Practice shallow cultivation. Use the hoe to scrape off weeds rather than to chop them out.
13. To offset damage from drought, practice mulch cultivation or garden watering. A deep soaking as required when watering should be practiced instead of a daily sprinkle.
14. The soil in any section of the garden on which no crop is growing should be "worked up" and kept free of weeds for later plantings.

Committee No. 4 - Problems in preserving and storing garden products.

The committee on food preservation and storage would like to submit the following problems and recommendations:

Problem I - Lack of information as to the correct use of closures and use of commercial jars in home food preservation.

Recommendation - All home demonstration workers, home economics teachers, and others provide definite and simple instructions on correct use of all types of closures. Container manufacturers be encouraged to include uniform instructions as to the use of containers and closures.

Problem II - Lack of uniform terminology and procedures on part of professional workers in food preservation program.

Recommendation - All professional workers in each State adopt uniform terminology and procedures in leaflets and other subject-matter material.

Problem III - Shortage of necessary canning equipment to safely preserve foods according to recommended methods.

Recommendation - Encourage homemakers to make maximum use of canning equipment and see that available community food preservation centers be called to homemakers' attention. Community food preservation centers should be established where possible and practicable. Encourage use of other food preservation methods, as drying, freezing, and brining.

Problem IV - Inability to get adequate canning instructions to all homemakers who need help in food preservation problems.

Recommendation - Provide continuous channeling of reliable food preservation information throughout season to homemakers through radio, newspapers, demonstrations, information centers, bulletins. Closer coordination between State and county Victory Garden Committees and State and County Nutrition Committees.

Problem V - Lack of trained lay-leaders to give adequate information.

Recommendation - Hold leader training schools for urban and rural leaders who in turn would assist homemakers.

Problem VI - Unsatisfactory wartime pressure cookers.

Recommendation - Accurate instructions from manufacturers and better gauges.

Problem VII - Need for more research on storage of foods in freezer lockers.

Recommendation - More information be given on freezing foods, as methods, food value.

Problem VIII - Need for a uniform food preservation budget to be used by all agencies doing food preservation work.

Recommendation - Set up uniform food preservation budget for use by all agencies doing food preservation work in the State and county.

Committee No. 5 - How can seed, nursery and garden supply trade help the Victory gardener?

This committee dealt with problems connected with garden seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, and other supplies.

1. Seedsmen and dealers in garden supplies are important in the Victory Garden program both because they provide necessary material and equipment and because they usually can supply Victory gardeners with dependable information from State Agricultural College publications on many matters affecting gardeners. It is recommended that in counties and cities they be represented on Victory Garden Committees in an advisory capacity and that they be connected also with State committees dealing with Victory Gardens.
2. On the national level it is recommended that the National Victory Garden Committee be increased in order to include representatives of the trade associations dealing with seeds, fertilizers, and supplies, and that all parts of the United States be considered in providing such representation.
3. On at least the national and State levels, contacts between the trade associations and Victory Garden Committees should be established early enough with respect to any year's garden program, to enable both groups to make plans that are in harmony with the facts. This time will usually be the year before a program is to be carried out.
4. Locally, seed and supply dealers can give services which in part are as follows:
 - a. Advise committees of impending changes in supplies or practices.
 - b. Furnish much reliable information on vegetable varieties, planting dates, etc.
 - c. In some cases distribute circular matter prepared by committees or State garden authorities.
 - d. Advise committees and educators what are the questions most often asked and help provide the answers.
5. As an aid to dealers in giving even more educational service to patrons, the Committee suggests that in some instances schools could be held for dealers and their employees once a year, to acquaint them with recommendations for the next garden season.
6. In the matter of seed and plant supplies in 1944, the Committee finds that there appears to be no need to discuss shortages real or imaginary but that the stress should be on thrift in the buying and use of seeds and plants. Also, as some vegetable varieties may be more scarce than others in 1944, buyers may be advised to accept substitute varieties when recommended by experienced dealers. Local dealers generally know varieties that succeed and do not offer seeds of other kinds.

7. With respect to so-called "Box" seeds offered in chain and other retail stores, the Committee recommends that for 1945 efforts be made to insure that varieties included in the boxes be well adapted to the territory in which they are sold.
8. In getting up seed collections for larger scale distribution, the Committee suggests that much thought be given to the food habits of the people to be affected.
9. Commercial Fertilizers -

Believing that there are great gains to be had through skillful use of commercial fertilizers, even when animal manure is also used, the Committee points out:

- a. There is urgent need for early buying of fertilizers much more than in ordinary years.
 - b. Except for side dressing, the fertilizers should be complete mixtures that are equivalent to the Victory Garden fertilizer authorized for each State.
10. Garden Tools, Equipment, Insecticides and Fungicides -
 - a. Attempts should be made to get actual delivery to retail channels of larger supplies of garden tools and equipment, with emphasis on small dusters and sprayers for insect and disease control.
 - b. Apparently more attention must be given to the development of better home-made devices to apply insecticides and fungicides.

1. The purpose of the present study is to determine the effect of the use of the word "and" in the sentence on the comprehension of the sentence by the subject.

2. The present study is a part of a larger study on the comprehension of the sentence by the subject.

3. Generalized Conclusions

Following the results of the present study, it can be concluded that the use of the word "and" in the sentence has a significant effect on the comprehension of the sentence by the subject.

4. There is a need for more studies on the effect of the use of the word "and" in the sentence on the comprehension of the sentence by the subject.

5. Further Study, Research, Investigation and Evaluation

6. Although the results of the present study are significant, it is necessary to conduct further studies on the effect of the use of the word "and" in the sentence on the comprehension of the sentence by the subject.